THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1145.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

JOSEPH D. BELL,
FARRIER,
FROM ENGLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he, having been regularly bred to the above buſineſs, intends following the ſame, in all its branches, at his ſtables near the Market-Houſe, adjoining which are convenient lots for the accommodation of ſick horſes. He will nick, fox, dock or trim horſes in the neateſt manner and on the moſt reaſonable terms, either at his own ſtables or elſewhere. He will break horſes either for the harneſs or ſaddle, and will cure all diſeaſes incident to either horſes or cattle.

He returns thanks for the favors already conferred on him, and hopes by attention to merit a continuance thereof.

Richmond, Sept. 22.

FOR SALE,
My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main ſtreet, and convenient to the Church and Courthouſe. The buildings are, a brick dwelling houſe with three rooms and a paſſage and convenient cloſets below, and three rooms and a paſſage above ſtairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, waſh houſe, and other out houſes. This would make one of the beſt ſtands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the ſubſcriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

JOHN PUMFREY,
BOOK-BINDER AND STATIONER,

Has just received a large SUPPLY from London, conſiſting of

PAPER: IMPERIAL, Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy and Foolscap; Drawing Paper; Muſic ditto; Letter Papers, of all kinds, gilt, black and plain; Viſiting and complimentary Cards; Quills of the firſt and inferior qualities; Ready made Pens; An elegant aſſortment of glaſs & wedgewood Inkſtands—fountain and common; Walkden's Patent and Japan Ink; India Ink and Ink-powder; Black Lead and Camel Hair Pencils; Shining Sand, Pounce, and Boxes; Sealing Wax & Wafers; Indian Rubbers; Slates, Pencils & Sponges; Sand Paper, for Cabinet Makers.

And ſuch other articles as make up a complete aſſortment of Stationary.

BOOK-BINDING, in all its various branches, carried on as uſual, and Orders from the country executed with expedition and fidelity.

He has now on hand a large aſſortment of BLANK BOOKS, ſuch as are generally uſed by Merchants, County Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. manufactured of the very beſt materials, and in the moſt ſubſtantial manner.

Richmond, September 22, 1803. 4w.

Pittſylvania, 10th Auguſt, 1803.

NOTICE.

ON Caſcade Creek, about two miles above the confluence thereof, will commence, on the 12th of September next, a

Latin Grammar School,

under the direction of Mr. *John W. Caldwell*, a gentleman of much reſpectability, who has been greatly applauded for his former attention paid to his pupils. He will teach the Latin and Greek languages to perfection; alſo, Engliſh he will teach in its various branches. The terms of tuition are, 16 Dollars for Latin ſcholars, and half price for Engliſh. Any gentleman wiſhing to have his ſon or ſons taught by ſaid Mr. Caldwell, may have them boarded at either of the ſubſcribers' houſes, both which are very contiguous to the Academy. The price of boarding will be 40 *Dollars* per annum.

Permenas Williams.
David Rice.

N. B. Any number of Boarders will be taken.

ep3w.

MULES.

WE expect about 60 excellent MULES from New-England in a few days. They will arrive in Richmond on the 6th or 7th of next month. Thoſe perſons who have engaged to purchaſe of us, are requeſted to be pointed in calling about that time, as we have daily applications, and we are conviſced [illegible] of this drove will enſure a ſpeedy ſale.

L. Peck & Co.

Richmond, Sept. 26, 1803. tf.

Diſcourſe on the formation and inveteracy of Habit.

ON Sunday the 2d of October, J. OGILVIE will deliver in the Capitol, at half after four o'clock in the afternoon, a *Diſcourſe on the formation and inveteracy of Habit.* At the requeſt of ſeveral of his ſubſcribers, J. O. will hereafter deliver his diſcourſes on Sunday afternoon.

☞ No charge will be made for the admiſſion of occaſional viſitors. September 26.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LOTS advertiſed for ſale at Amherſt courthouſe on the 19th of this month, have been prevented by unavoidable circumſtances from being expoſed to public ſale on that day: this, therefore, is to notify all thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe, that they will be certainly offered for ſale on the 17th day of October enſuing, being Amherſt court day. The Taverns are ſtill for rent, by

Sam. J. Cabell.

September 22, 1803. ep3w.

Attend to what follows!

I WILL give twenty dollars to any perſon who will apprehend *Harry and Jacob*, who abſconded yeſterday, and ſecure them ſo that I get them again, or ten dollars for either of them—HARRY is a black fellow about ſeventeen years old, of diffident countenance, apt to ſmile, of thin viſage, with a viſible enlargement of one cheek by a quid of tobacco—His dreſs a horſeman's cap without bearſkin or ſaſh, no coat, and ſtamped caſimer waiſtcoat, of which part is coloured yellow; his other dreſs not recollected—JACOB is a mulatto, about ſeventeen years old, his lips, particularly the under one, pretty large, & thin reddiſh browncurly hair, the thinneſs owing to ſcald-head, which is plainly ſeen by taking off his hat and parting the hair—His dreſs an old wool hat, a green Negro cotton ſhort coat and long breeches nearly new. They were both raiſed in Richmond county.

James Sylv. M'Lean.

Richmond, Shockoe-Hill, September 26, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for ſale 36 bales of WOOLLENS, conſiſting of BROAD CLOTHS, NAP'D COTTONS, HALF THICKS, KERSEYS, YORKSHIRE CLOTHS, POINT BLANKETS, and one bale of extra ſup. double milled DRAB CLOTH, which he will diſpoſe of at a very low advance payable in 6 months.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Old Antigua Rum by the hhd.
A few caſes of excellent old Sherry Wine, 6 years in bottle,
A few pipes of genuine Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof,
Loaf Sugar by the hhd. or 100 cwt.

Wm. Wiseham.

Richmond, 26th Sept. 1803. 2m.

From the Balance.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

A CORRECT HISTORY OF
HARRY CROSWELL's TRIAL.

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. Foote, diſtrict attorney, next ſtood up, and vociferated for the ſpace of one hour. People wondered what the man would be at. With difficulty, however, we diſcovered, he was ſpeaking to Meſs. Van Neſs and Van Vechten.

Mr. Spencer then began a reply of ſome length. He commenced by complimenting the talents and ingenuity of the gentleman who had preceded him; but he declared that he thought Mr. Foote had taken the bull by the horns and held him faſt. After he had thus, as we tho't, flattered Mr. Foote at the expence of his own underſtanding, he proceeded to argue the queſtion; and, altho' we do not heſitate to ſay, that we are diametrically oppoſed to him on the whole of the ſubject, ſtill juſtice demands the confeſſion that he argued it with a good degree of candor, and with great ingenuity. He contended that the publication had every indication of malice. In the courſe of his argument upon this point, he referred the jury to the whole complexion of the "Waſp." The counſel for the defendant objected to his reading from any other number of the "Waſp" than that which contained the publication in queſtion. The objection was over-ruled by Judge Lewis; and Mr. Spencer proceeded to read ſeveral publications from other numbers of the "Waſp" in ſome of which the name of Thomas Jefferſon was neither mentioned or alluded to. Mr. Spencer argued very largely upon this point, and concluded, that from every view of the ſubject it was apparent that the publication was made with a malicious and ſeditious intent. It is impoſſible for us to give even a ſketch of Mr. Spencer's argument; and, to prevent miſtakes, we hereby engage, if Mr. Spencer will furniſh a copy of his argument, to give it to the public.

After Mr. Spencer had cloſed, Judge Lewis proceeded to charge the jury—and the following is the amount of his

CHARGE.

He ſaid that it had been contended by the defendant's counſel, that, as it reſpected libels, it was the peculiar province of the jury to determine the law and the fact—to determine whether the defendant *had been guilty of maliciouſly publiſhing a libel or not.* He ſaid, his opinion was directly the reverſe.—He ſaid, that in all criminal trials it was a general rule that the jury were judges of the law and the fact: But that libels were an exception; and in trials for libels particularly the jury were not Judges of the law. That it was the province of the court to determine whether the defendant was guilty of publiſhing a malicious libel. He then read to the jury the opinion of Lord Mansfield, in the caſe of the Dean of St. Aſaph, and charged the jury that the doctrine there laid down, was the law of this ſtate. That it was not the right of the jury to enquire or determine the intent of the defendant—whether he publiſhed it with a criminal or innocent deſign—whether the publication itſelf was libellous or not. This they had no right to decide. He ſaid, the only queſtions for their conſideration were, *firſt*, Was the defendant the publiſher of the piece charged in the indictment? and, *ſecondly*, Are the inuendoes true? And that, if they believe the defendant the publiſher, and that the inuendoes were true, whether the publication was true or falſe—whether libellous or innocent—whether the intent was innocent or malicious—whether, in ſhort, the defendant was criminal or not, they were bound by their oaths and the law to pronounce him guilty. The intent of the publiſher, and whether the publication was libellous or not—whether the defendant was criminal or not, were queſtions which, upon the return of the Poſtea, were to be decided excluſively by the judges of the ſupreme court; and that therefore, it was not his duty to give an opinion to them on theſe points. And accordingly no opinion was given. Many other things were ſaid by Judge Lewis; but not material to be here detailed. He made many profeſſions of impartiality; and ſaid that the judges always left party-ſpirit at the foot-ſtool of the judgment-ſeat.

The jury retired about ſun-ſetting—were out the whole night, and about 8 o'clock the next morning, came to the bar with a verdict of GUILTY.

At the laſt Auguſt term, the counſel for the defendant made application to the Supreme Court for a new trial—*Firſt*, on the ground of miſdirection by the judge in his charge; and, *ſecond*, on the ground that the truth may be given in evidence; and that, therefore, Judge Lewis ſhould have poſtponed the trial until the next circuit. The queſtion is to be decided in the term of November, at N. York.

From the NORFOLK HERALD.

"*It ſhould be our endeavor to cultivate the "peace and friendſhip of every nation, "even of* THAT *which has injured us "moſt, when we ſhall have carried our "point againſt her.*"

Vide Jefferſon's Notes on Vir. p 257.

When we read this admonitory leſſon as coming from the heart of a patriot, and the *Mæcenas* of learning and philoſophy, we are led into admiration of its author, from a conviction of the truth and juſtice that marks the ſentence. It cannot too often be reſorted to by Americans as a firſt principle, which, if obſerved, will be a ſure guide to the proſperity and happineſs of the United States. We are not to reſt our ſecurity upon the *theory* of this poſition, but we muſt *act* up to it. Our Government muſt be careful that in commercial regulations and connexions, that all nations are equally reſpected, and that no appearance of partiality or prejudice does exiſt. That all rulers are liable to error, and that they may at times unintentionally err, is to be expected; but when government acts are done, that the whole army of philoſophers cannot impute to a falſe judgment, we are apt to conclude, that there is a direliction from virtue, and we are naturally led to inveſtigate. The endeavors that have been uſed to cultivate peace and friendſhip with the French nation, and the care taken in making treaties and compacts, not to give *that nation* the leaſt offence, and the ſcrupulous adherence to firſt principle, in entering into negociations with her, is a conduct for which our Executive deſerve every praiſe. It gives a great reliance on the integrity of our engagements, when we ſhew great caution and care in forming them.—When Mr. Monroe was ſent to France in June, 1794, his inſtructions were full to this purpoſe, and ſo much ſo, that he is ordered to feel the pulſe of the Executive of that country, and diſcover whether there was any public character of the United States in that country which France might diſapprove of. Mr. Edmund Randolph's letter of inſtructon is to that effect, in the following words.

"It is important that no public character of the United Staies ſhould be in France, which is not acceptable. You will enquire into the Conſuls, and inform how they are approved, and whether they be deſerving. Although the Preſident will avoid, as much as poſſible, to appoint an obnoxious perſon Conſul, it may happen otherwiſe and muſt be conſidered as accidental. Mr. Alexander Duvernat, goes for Paris in the quality of Vice Conſul, and Mr. Fauchet ſaid he had nothing to object to him."

All this is right, and ought ever to be the caſe, with all nations. Again, in the ſame inſtructions.

"You may back your aſſertions by a late determination of the Preſident, to have it ſigned abroad, that he is averſe to admit into his public room, which is free to all the world beſides, any Frenchmen who are obnoxious to the French Republic; although, perhaps, it may again happen ſometimes, as many go thither, whoſe names and characters are utterly unknown."

This was the courtly and ſcrupulous conduct on the part of the United States towards France in the year 1794, a conduct that had for its baſis a grand deſire for peace and friendſhip with that nation, and which deſervedly received the approbation of the American people.

If theſe were rules of conduct proper towards France in 1794, the queſtion becomes a natural one, why no recurrence to our firſt principle, the ſame ſhould not as courtly and as ſcrupulouſly be obſerved towards England in 1802 and 1803? The anſwer muſt be given by thoſe whoſe governmental deportment has been different. Let it be remarked, as a ſtatement of facts, that in the face of the wiſe maxim of Mr. Jefferſon; in the face of that ſcrupulous conduct ſo rigidly obſerved in 1794, at the Preſident's levee; and in the face of all the world, his Excellency the Preſident of the United States, the author of "The Notes on Virginia," in 1802, invites a character to the American ſhore (of whom there could not be one found more obnoxious to Great-Britain than TOM PAINE) receives him with joy, careſſes and adulation, almoſt approaching to the worſhip of a Deity; receives him not only in his private room, but has him at his public table, and by way of *cultivating peace and friendſhip*, invites the *Britiſh* CHARGE DE AFFAIRES to dine with him. Again. In 1803, at a time when the utmoſt harmony appears to ſubſiſt between Great-Britain and America, when it is thought right on the part of the American government to have a Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of London, we learn that *James Monroe* is ſent thither in that capacity. Let us examine a little the correctneſs of this appointment. To ſuppoſe the Preſident is ignorant of Mr. Monroe's ſentiments of Great-Britain, would be, to ſay no more, too great an inſult to his literary induſtry. As he muſt therefore have read Mr. Monroe's book entitled, "A View of the Conduct of the Executive of the United States," the following extract from that work will at once ſhew the extravagant *partiality* Mr. Monroe has for the *French nation*, and the *rooted prejudices and antipathy* he has to the Britiſh. In page 65 of that work he cloſes *The View* with theſe words:

"The contraſt between the ſituation we might have held, through the whole of this war, and that which we have held, is a ſtriking one. We might have ſtood well with France, avoiding all the loſſes we have ſuſtained from her; enjoying the benefit of the principles of free trade, and even appeared as an advocate for thoſe principles, and without going to any extremity: We might have preſerved our ancient renown; bought at a great expence of blood and treaſure, in a long war, in a conteſt for liberty, and even appeared as a defender of liberty, and

without fighting for her: We might too, in my opinion, have commanded a better fortune in our negociation with Britain, and only by availing ourselves in a suitable manner, of the fortunes of France.—And instead of a situation so advantageous, so honorable, so satisfactory to our country, what is that into which our government has conducted us? Our navigation destroyed, commerce laid waste, and a general bankruptcy threatening those engaged in it; the friendship of a nation lost, the most powerful nation on earth, who had deserved better things from us, and had offered to place us, our vessels, and commodities on the footing of its native citizens in all its dominions; war hanging over us, and that not on the side of liberty and the just affections of our people, but of monarchy and our late most dreadful foe; and we are made fast, by treaty and by the spirit of those at the helm, to a national bankrupt in its resources, and rapidly verging either to anarchy or despotism. Nor is this all. Our national honor is in the dust; we have been kicked, cuffed and plundered all over the ocean; our reputation for faith scouted; our government and people branded as cowards, incapable of being provoked to resist, and ready to receive again those chains we had taught others to burst. Long will it be before we shall be able to forget what we are, nor will centuries suffice to raise us to the high ground from which we have fallen."

After perusing this extract, can any one doubt but that it was extremely easy to have found a character in the United States, whose disposition towards Great-Britain as a nation, would have been calculated for the meridian of London, who could have acted with more cordiality than it is possible for Mr. Monroe to do, with the administration of that country, and of course have served the purposes of the United States with better effect. If there is no such character to be found, then the American people have reason to lament their deficiency of merit, and the *President's* appointment is to be applauded, for so great an extension to *cultivate peace and friendship* with Great-Britain. Nothing need be said about Mr. Monroe's condescension in accepting an appointment to a nation, in his opinion, "*a deadly foe to this country*," "*a bankrupt in its resources, and rapidly verging either to anarchy or depotism.*"—He will be received with every respect *to the United States*, at St. James's, but *he* must not expect that the *King of England* will *salute him* FRATERNALLY, as the President of the Convention did at Paris, in August 1794.—With this statement of facts, and these few observations, the American people will determine whether the conduct of the President in these particulars, is not more likely to create *animosity* rather than to *cultivate peace and friendship*, between the two nations.

SENEX.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, August 1.

Letters from Brussels say, that M. Lombard, privy counsellor to the king of Prussia had offered the mediation of his court, conjointly with that of Russia, and endeavour to effect a pacification between France and England. Time must see what foundation there is for this intelligence.

An advice boat, which escaped the vigilance of the English cruisers, arrived on the 9th ult. in the Texel from the Cape of Good Hope. In the dispatches which she brought it is stated, that every thing there is in the best condition, and the settlement prepared to make a strong resistance against any hostile attack. The garrison of the Cape was never so strong in any former war, as it has been since the month of December last, when Governor Jansen arrived with about ten thousand men. Several detachments of those troops were intended for the East Indies, that circumstances rendered it necessary to retain them at the Cape.

LIVERPOOL, August 9.

The public mind never appeared more deeply engaged than at this time; every individual comes forward with that degree of courage and fortitude, which the preservation of our laws and liberty requires. It affords a peculiar satisfaction to every friend to the British Constitution, to behold the congeniality of sentiment which prevails through all classes of people, and the total abhorrence which they shew to an implicable enemy, who threatens us with invasion.

The report is revived on the continent, that a general congress is to be held, for the purpose of adjusting the differences between Great Britain and France; but as the success of Bonaparte's intrigues at the different Courts of the North, would not fail to render the issue of such congress favourable to the pretensions of France, it would be absurd to entertain the slightest hope from any measure of that description. The sword is fairly appealed to, and rouzed as the energies of Great Britain are, no other arbiter can, with honour and safety to us, be now permitted to decide the dispute.

Private letters, as well as the last French papers, now begin to dwell upon the probable effects of a new confederacy in the North; but they make it a matter of strong doubt, whether Sweden will act against us, especially as that court has lately and never before, published the act of its accession to the convention, agreed upon with this country about two years ago. Sweden was strictly neutral during our attack upon Copenhagen, and from the subsequent civilities, which have been interchanged between the Swedish Monarch and Prince William of Gloucester, during his highness' stay at Stockholm, there can be little doubt of the continuance of a similiar disposition, should we be again compelled to try the fortune of our arms in that quarter of the world.

NEW-YORK, September 28.

Extract of a letter from an American merchant in Bordeaux, to a respectable Commercial house in this city, dated August 10.

"Tobacco has experienced little or no benefit here yet. At Havre, Dunkirk, St. Maloes, Nantz, and L'Orient, it has risen very considerably, and no doubt will get up here soon. Cotton, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, and East-India goods generally, will be benefited by it, and, from the present aspect of affairs, our commerce will be much extended, and our flag become very valuable, since it is likely to be the only neutral of any importance.

"The crops of grain are uncommonly abundant in France, and promise well in England. Spain may want a supply, but not enough to raise the markets in the United States. Flour is lower here now than at New-York.

"The vintage promises to be very great this season, and of course must reduce the price of Brandy and Wines, both of which will probably go very low.

"Tobacco sold a few days ago at Havre for 78 livres, free of any duty: and is as high at other markets.

"The most active and vigourous measures are making to invade England. I cannot form any opinion on the result. The French are very sanguine of success, and much united."

Important Commercial Article.

By the Amphion, arrived at Boston, from London, we have received a copy of an Additional Instruction to the Commanders of British ships of war, and privateers, dated June 23, 1803, as follows:

"In consideration of the present state of commerce—We are pleased to direct the commanders of our ships of war and privateers, not to seize any neutral vessel which shall be carrying on trade directly between the colonies of the enemy and the neutral country to which the vessel belongs, and laden with the property of inhabitants of such neutral country: *Provided*, that such neutral vesel shall not be supplying the enemy with any articles contraband of war, shall not be trading with any blockaded port.

"By His Majesty's command.

"PELHAM."

Extract of a letter from John M. Forbes, Esq. American Consul at Hamburgh, to a commercial house in this city, dated July 20.

"The navigation of the Elbe being at present impeded by blockade, our market must be supplied through other channels; and of these the most convenient in every point of view is the port of Lubeck. From this port heavy goods may be brought to this city very conveniently by the river Steckenitz, and lighter goods may be transported at a very small expence by land. The harbour of Travemunde, where vessels generally unload, is perfectly safe; and vessels drawing no more thon ten feet water can come quite up to the city of Lubeck. The whole charges of receiving and forwarding goods to this place, including duties paid at the sound, do not amount on an average to two per cent. and the Stadt and Admiralty duties payable on importations by the Elbe, and saved on most articles by the manner now adopted, exceed this rate. Thus it is presumed that goods may be got here at nearly the same expence, except the difference of sea freight and insurance, as by the Elbe. Lubeck possesses another great advantage in the supply of Russian goods, which are always to be procured at prices very little advanced, and sometimes, (as has lately been the case) even lower than at St. Peters burg. Under these circumstances, although I have no idea that the blockade of our river can be of long duration, I have thought it prudent to make an arrangement with Messrs. SCHMIDT and PLESSING, to receive and forward any goods which may be consigned to me. They have very respecable connexions, and transact business with as much reputation as any house in that city. I have also agents at Tonningen and at Bremen; so that property consigned to me, and coming to either of these ports, will be duly protected. I shall also be able to give it my personal attention."

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.

Extract of a letter from Spain, dated July 12th received at Marblehead.

"There are in Bayonne and the neighbourhood, upwards of 8000 troops, who are to be followed by other troops, to form an army of 30,000, which it is thought is designed against Portugal. In the northern departments there are also very considerable encampments forming; but whether they will attempt a descent on England or not, is a problem which I am not politician enough to construe; however, it is certain that in all the seaports of the Republic, they are working very strenuously at the formation of gun-boats; even, I have been assured, that in Paris itself, they are constructing and sending them down the Seine to Nantz on rafts. But you will ask me, what they will do with their gun boats without a fleet? Time will shew."

"The English seem to have a system widely different from the last war; of all the vessels they capture, they liberate their crews! What their motive can be for not making prisoners is beyond my comprehension; they perhaps think, that in case of an invasion, from thirty to forty thousand able French seamen (the number of prisoners they had during the whole of last war) would be too dangerous neighbours; and that, considering the present state of the French navy, they are glad to be rid of this cause of apprehension."

"There is a good deal of talk about Spain and Portugal remaining neutral; but I can hardly think that can long be the case, as the moment the French forces enter the Spanish territory on their way to Portugal, I dare say the English will declare war."

Copy of a letter of instructions given by JOHN M. FORBES Esq. Consul of the United States at Hamburgh, to Captain Elliot of the brig Debby.

HAMBURGH, July 18, 1803.

CAPTAIN D. ELLIOT,

Sir, by the protest which you have made before me it appears that you have been ordered to return to this port by the blockading squadron at the mouth of the Elbe. During the most vigorous blockade of the last war, the most extreme cases decided in the English court of admiralty, admitted, "that a neutral vessel entering even an enemy's port and fairly and innocently taking on board a cargo prior to any knowledge of a blockade, might be allowed to proceed home with a cargo thus loaded. On this head sir William Scott's opinion on the case of the prow Judith, Volkers, master," (Robinson's admiralty reports, vol. 1. page 150,) will leave no doubt on my mind. This was a case of a vessel coming out of Havre-de-Grace, August 21, 1798. This being the case as it respects a trade with enemies, I conceive that all precedent must be extremely forced to extend the doctrine of blockade to a vessel under similiar circumstances coming out of a port avowedly neutral. My opinion, therefore is, that you should lose no time in proceeding again to sea—should you be visited by any naval force, I would recommend to you to observe the greatest moderation and firmness; to do or say nothing that shall be calculated to irritate those who may have a power over your person or property; to submit to, and even to seek a legal adjudication. On your arrival in a port in England, you will immediately enter your protest, and write to the consul of the United States of America at London, G. W. Erving, Esq. to whom I shall also write, by mail. Your case is so much the stronger, as you not only had loaded, but sailed prior to any knowledge of the existing blockade.—On a further perusal of Robinson's admiralty reports I find that there is not a case in which the subject of blockade is touched, where sir William Scott does not fully and unequivocally declare the same sentiments. In the case of the Juno, Beard, master, page 118, vol. 11. part 1st. he used these words—"A ship that has entered previous to a blockade, may retire in ballast, or taking a cargo that had been put on board before the blockade; This is the distinction which I have held, and shall hold, till I am corrected by a superior court."

Besides your protest, you have a certificate from the secretary of this city, that the blockade was notified by the British Charged Affairs, on the 9th instant, With such documents, and under such circumstances, I cannot believe, that a commanding officer of the blockading squadron, will be disposed to give you any unnecessary trouble, or insist on a detention, which will fall very heavily on you or him; but I am quite confident you will be allowed to proceed on your voyage. Sincerely wishing this may be the case, I remain with due respect, sir, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN M. FORBES

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Brothers from Liverpool, arrived at New-York, a further supply of London papers is received.

It appears that the blockade of the Elbe is eluded to a considerable degree in the following manner: Vessels pass to and from Hamburg and Tonningen, Those arriving at the latter place unload and send their cargoes in small crafts through shallow channels.

A number of young English ladies, who had been at a boarding school at Rouen, were prevented embarking from Calais on their return; the first consul desiring that they might be detained till the English government send back Mester and Miss Lapagerie, nephew and niece to Madame Bonaparte, who are prisoners in England.

Sixteen transports had arrived at the Motherbank from Alexandria, via Malta and Gibraltar, with the 8th, 13d, 25th, and 48th regiment and the 26th of dragoons.

Shimmelpennink, it was said, was to placed at the head of the Batavian government.

Accounts from Copenhagen stated that the Danish court had directed its ministers at London to protest again any Danish vessels being brought into English ports.

Signals were established along the coast of England between the forces on shore and the ships of war, by which means immediate notice could be given of an enemy's approach. Chains of signal posts were erected to establish communication, and the steepies of churches were converted into signal towers.

A squadron, consisting of the Kent, Donnegal, Superb, Triumph, Monmouth, Gibralter, Agincourt Belleisle, and Renown, ships of the line—the Medusa, Amphion, and Termagant frigate, and the Weasel gun brig, were cruising off Toulon, and every day within two miles of the enemy's fleet, consisting of nine sail of the line and five frigate, one of them a first rate. Lord Nelson had joined them in the Amphion, and was to hoist his flag in the Renown

Mr. Mathiesen, one of the principal merchants of Hamburgh, has been dispatched to London, being commissioned by the government to make representations to the British court respecting the blockade of the Elbe.

Persons are daily apprehended on suspicion of being spies for the French; some of whom, it is said, have been detected taking the soundings of the channel along the coast; others on suspicion of being concerned in the Irish insurrection. Every day (says a London paper) some latent branch of the conspiracy is discovered through the confessions of prisoners implicated in that desperate undertaking, and everyday shews the extent and alarming nature of the combination.

Letters by the Amphion, arrived at Boston, from Samuel Williams, Esq. London, state the amount of the awards received by him, under the 7th article of the treaty with Great Britain; and authorises the claimants to draw on him for the first instalment which was paid.

An official letter received from London by the late arrivals state, that none of the ports of Holland or France had been declared in a state of blockade. The commerce of those places are, therefore, free for neutral ships. The Elbe and Weser are still under blockade.

Accounts from Rotterdam, to the 6th of August, state, that little business is transacted in colonial produce, the holders being averse to sell; Gin had advanced a little.

ROTTERDAM, AUGUST 6.

A covention has been concluded between the Courts of Petersburg and London, with respect to the examination of merchant ships, by ships of war, &c.

Within these few months, Bonaparte, as Commander in Chief of the expedition against England, will take up his head-quarters at St. Omer, which place will also be the seat of Government during the winter. The army to be assembled on the Coasts or the channel will be much more considerable than at first expected. Magazines are already forming there for the prodigious assemblage of fighting men.

The Virginia Gazette.

—*RICHMOND*—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1803.

—*PORT OF RICHMOND*—

—ENTERED—

Sch'r.	Friendship, Snow,	Boston.
	Sally, King,	Providence.
	Mary, Cobb,	Norfolk.
	Republican,* Burridge,†	New-York.
	Betsey, Harbit,	Egg Harbour.
Sloop	Favourite, Tilby,	Norfolk.
	Hawk, Matthews,	Ditto.
	Sophia, Gray,	Ditto.
	Liberty, Clarke,	City Point.
	Good Intent, Anderson,	Ditto.

—CLEARED—

Sch'r.	Eliza,* ———	Baltimore,
	Lydia, Allan,	Norfolk.
	Dove, Norton,	Boston.
Sloop	Favourite, Steelman,	Philadelphia.
	Friendship, Jackson,	Ditto.

* *From Quarantine.* † *Died of the Fever.*

DEATH!

Departed this life on Thursday the 15th ult. after a long and painful inflammatory fever, Mrs. PRISCILLA CARRINGTON, in the 27th year of her age, the amiable spouse of Mr. *Paul Carrington*, the elder, of the county of Charlotte. She left an aged husband, three small children, and a number of relatives and acquaintances, to bewail the loss. The character and worth of this lady are best known to those who best knew her. She lived a life of virtue and integrity, and died a sincere Christian.

☞ The LECTURES in the College of William and Mary will commence, as usual, on the 3d Monday in October.

To the EDITOR of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

SIR,

I observed a notice in the Examiner of the 28th inst. that a Discourse was to be delivered in the Capitol, on Sunday the 2d of October, by a Mr. Ogilvie, on "the formation and inveteracy of habits." It was at the request, it seems, of a number of his subscribers, that the afternoon of the Sabbath was to be devoted to this purpose. Who his subscribers are, I know not; but their very request to their orator is a pretty conclusive evidence that they are not very favorable to the religious observance of that holy day. Yet, they may have made the request without reflecting much upon the subject.

By the courtesy of our governors, for several years past, the inhabitants of this city have been favored with the use of the Capitol as a place of worship: and as our present chief magistrate is a gentleman who has long maintained a very respectable religious character, it is highly probable that his permission has not been asked. But however this may be, it is to be hoped, that no person who has any regard for the commands of God, or for the Redeemer of the world, or for himself, will countenance by his presence, so gross and open a profanation of the Sabbath day.

I am your's,

SENEX.

September 30th, 1803.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

IT must be acknowledged by every ingennous mind, that there are dangerous men in society, and it may not, perhaps, be too much to say, that there are none more so than Messrs. *Palmer & Paine.* These worthy brothers, appear to have entered into a combination to sap the foundation of every virtuous principle, and for this purpose, Mr. Palmer, has lately palmed upon the public a work, which he calls *The Principles of Nature.* He has, by the bye, given his book a very suitable name, for no marks of grace are to be found in that classical production. These observations have occurred in consequence of an injury received by a friend to the writer of this article, from a a perusal of Palmer's publication.

When it is asserted that our authors are dangerous characters, it is not granted that either the one or the other, possesses pre-eminent abilities; but the assertion is made from the firmest persuasion, that plausible men of restless minds, are too often successful in deceiving superficial readers, while they themselves are miserable self deceivers. It is a melancholy truth, which cannot be denied, that a great part of the community are fond of novelty, and individuals are sometimes led away by writings that tend to promote vice, without taking the trouble to examine with serious attention those pernicious principles which such literary heroes as Palmer and Paine endeavour to disseminate, and which, if attended to, end in disgrace and irretrievable ruin.

Mr. Palmer, in that interesting exhibition of abilities, his *Principles of Nature*, tells us, that "Mirabaud, Rousseau, Voltaire, Hume, Bolingbroke, together with twenty other philosophers of France and England, combined their strength in the philanthropic cause of human improvement; they destroyed error by wholesale; and swept away the rubbish of ancient superstition by the irresistable force of a keen and active intelligence." From the sentence just quoted, it appears, that Mr. Palmer places Mirabaud first on the list of his philosophical worthies! That, Mirabaud, in his *System of Nature*, denies the existence of a Supreme Being is a fact, which will be admitted by all those who have undergone the penance of reading his book. He calls this favourite work, *The System of Nature.* Palmer calls *his* book, *The Principles of Nature.* And since it is plain, that he has carefully traced the steps of Mirabaud, his master, it would have been quite as well to have given his work precisely the same name. The difference between *The System of Nature*, and *The Principles of Nature*, bears an exact proportion to the difference between Mirabaud's principles, and Palmer's principles.

We are told by our polite author, Mr. Elihu Palmer, that, *Jesus Christ was an impostor, and a murderer in principle.* Paine tells us, in his *Age of Reason*, that, *Jesus Christ was a virtuous and an amiable man*; and that, *the morality which he preached and practised was of the most benevolent kind.* And while Palmer says one thing, and Paine another, when speaking of the author of the Christian Religion, the former expresses himself of the latter in these words: "The writings of Paine bear the "most striking relation to the immediate im- "provement and moral felicity of the intelligent "world. He writes upon principle, and he al- "ways understands the principle on which he "writes; he reasons without logic, and convinces "without argumentation—he strangles error by "the first grasp, and developes truth with much "simplicity, but irresistable force. He is one of "the first and best of writers, and probably the "most useful man that ever existed upon the face "of the earth." And here let me ask, by what species of philosophical logic Palmer can justify Paine, without condemning himself? If Paine *writes upon principle, and always understands the principle upon which he writes*, Palmer must have wrote his book, as we always suspected he did,—without principle. The reader must not forget what he has just been told, that Paine has said, *Jesus Christ was a virtuous and an amiable man*; and that Palmer says, *he was an impostor, and a murderer in principle.* Now if *Paine* writes truth, *Palmer* writes falsehood. And if *Palmer* writes truth, *Paine* writes falsehood. And while these antagonists of the Christian Religion are thus knocking each other's arguments on the head, and are *buffeting*, as Paine says, each other with compliments, they modestly suppose, that the citizens of the United States will be weak enough to embrace their system! A more absurd supposition never entered into the mind of man. An attempt, by such writers as these, to instruct mankind on the subject of Theology, is an absolute burlesque upon all that is decent, and all that is rational. The citizens of America are too intelligent to be cheated out of their Religion by these smatterers in philosophy,—these theological bunglers. The barren loquacity and insignificance of Palmer, the virulence and obscenity of Thomas Paine, and the horrid blasphemy of Mirabaud, that celebrated Atheist, in addition to the scurrility of all those Deistical champions who have gone before them, can never shake that superstructure which is built on a base base more durable than time.

It is admitted by all the nations of the earth, that their exists a Supreme Being. But it is greatly to be lamented, that even in Christendom, there are individuals who either question, or *deny* his existenence. To infidels of this description, I would recommend a perusal of the following syllogism: "Some Being must have existed from eternity, for "mere nothing can produce nothing. If therefore, "there ever was a time in which nothing existed, it "would have been impossible that any thing should "now exist. But some Being does now exist; "therefore there never was a time in which nothing existed; or, which is the same thing, some Being (that we call God) existed from all eternity."

This Sovereign Being, from a principle of love, created man. And it is the summit of [illegible] in him who supposes, that a God of infinite wisdom and goodness would place intelligent Beings in this lower world without affording them the means of attaining to a knowledge of his will, and of the end for which they were designed. We are told, that in the earliest ages of the world, God condescended to hold colloquial intercourse with his ancient people the Jews. Moses, as well as other Sacred writers, informs us of this; and on a certain occasion, the Jewish Lawgiver said to the people, "The Lord talked with you face to face in the Mount, out of the midst of the fire." They did not contradict Moses: and, that Messrs. Palmer and Paine may not contradict me, when I assert that he made such a declaration, I shall endeavour to advance a few rational arguments to prove that the Scriptures, in which it is contained, are of Divine authority.

The language of the inspired writers, contained in the Bible, so far transcends all human composition, that nothing short of the inconceivable strength of prejudice can induce cavellers to deny, that it was dictated by the Eternal mind. Can any thing, for instance, better represent the Omnipotence of the Creator than those memorable words penned by Moses, by which we are informed, that *God said let there be light, and there was light?* This inspired writer not only exhibits a vast many strokes of sublime eloquence in the Pentetauch, in which it is stated, that "Moses wrote all the words of the Lord," but a great variety are also to be found in various parts of Holy writ, and particularly in the Psalms. David says, *By the word of the Lord were the Heavens made, and all the Host of them by the breath of his mouth. He spake, and it was done, he commanded, and it stood fast. The Lord bringeth the counsel of the Heathen to nought, he maketh the devices of the people of none effect.* O Lord my God, thou art very great; thou art clothed with honour and majesty; who covereth thyself with light, as with a garment; who stretcheth out the Heavens like a curtain; who layeth the beams of his chambers in the waters; who maketh the clouds his chariot; who walketh upon the wings of the wind; who maketh his Angels Spirits,—his Ministers a flaming fire; who laid the foundations of the Earth, that it should not be removed forever.†* If there is a Deist upon Earth who really believes, that there existed in ancient ages any author capable of himself, independent of inspiration, of writing in a style of sublimity equal to that of the sacred pen-men, I will venture to assert, that in point of *credulity* he *far* exceeds all those who believe in Divine Revelation.

Various objections have been made against the perspicuity, and consistency of the Scriptures. But, it is well known to those who are virtuous and learned, that objections of this sort, are generally founded on prepossession, and the want of understanding in Spiritual things; or, on our ignorance of several customs, idioms, and circumstances, which were perfectly understood in the days of the inspired writers. It is also evident, that *immaterial* errors arise from wrong punctuation, or from mistakes of translators and printers.

The Bible informs us, that a vast number of miracles have been performed by Holy men, commissioned by the Almighty. These miracles, or at least some of them, were wrought in the presence of thousands, and tens of thousands, in confirmation of the testimony of those by whom they were performed. Moses, in the presence of the whole congregation of the children of Israel, smote a rock in the wilderness with his rod, and for the refreshment of *all the people and their flocks*, water poured fourth in the greatest abundance. In the days of this Lawgiver, and in the days of Christ, miracles were so well known, and so well attested, that when they appealed to their authenticity, before those who opposed their doctrines, naming the persons upon whom, as well as the particular times when, and the places where they had been performed, these facts were never denied. And it would be blasphemy to suppose, that the Supreme Being would have displayed his power in the most astonishing manner for the support of imposture. The authenticity of these miracles were attested by thousands of living witnesses, and religious rites were accordingly instituted, and have been performed by millions, agreeably to the injunctions of Scripture, to perpetuate that authenticity. These ceremonies, so remarkable in their solemnity, have ever since been kept up in all parts of the world: the *Passover* by the Jews, in remembrance of the miracles of Moses; and the *Eucharist* by Christians, as a memorial of Christ's death, and the miracles that accompanied that memorable event. All historians, that have been importers, have invariably extolled beyond measure, the glorious actions of the great men of their own nation, boasting of their merits and varnishing their crimes. Not so, the sacred writers. Moses, for instance, gives an impartial relation of their noble deeds without any exaggeration, and of the great faults they committed without any disguise. He dissembles not the envy and murmuring of *Mary*, his sister, nor the abominable idolatry of *Aaron* the *High Priest*, his brother. His candour is extended still further. He informs us in the Panteteuch of a sin of his own, which could only be known to himself, and to the Supreme Being. Neither did Moses shew a disposition, that the government of his people should be bestowed on any of his relations. Influenced by a a principle of virtue, he *spake unto the Lord saying, Let the Lord, the God of the spirits of all flesh, set a man over the congregation. And the Lord said unto Moses, take thee Joshua the son of Nun, a man in whom is the spirit, and lay thy hand upon him, and set him before Eleazar the Priest, and before the congregation: and give him a charge in their sight.* How different from men in general was the conduct of Moses! In all countries, and in all ages, vicious rulers have invariably attempted some pitiful scheme other, in order that a particular friend or relation should succeed them in office. But Moses acted for the glory of God, and the good of man.

There can be no imposture, nor forgery in the conduct of the sacred writers. Their number being great, and their living at such a distance of time and place from each other, it would have been utterly impracticable for them, had they been impostors, to contrive and carry on a forgery. Detection, must have been the inevitable consequence. But no such detection has ever been heard of. A number of individuals apostatized from the doctrines of the gospel, who were once concerned in spreading its influence, but there never could be found a man among them to prove a forgery. Judas, the first Christian Apostate, never attempted it. So far from attempting any thing of the kind, some of his last words were, *I have sinned, in that I have betrayed the innocent blood.* And Simon Magus, as well as *Alexander the Coppersmith*, who did St. Paul much evil, were both silent on this score. A sure proof that no forgery existed.

It is admitted by all those who believe in the existence of a God, that future events are perfectly known to the Supreme Being. And to afford mankind satisfactory proof of those communications of his will, which he made through the instrumentality of his Prophets, he gave power not only to work *Miracles*, but to utter predictions that have been minutely fulfilled. Micah the Prophet, for example, seven hundred years before the incarnation of Christ, foretold explicitly, the place of his nativity. And it is recorded by St. Matthew, that, *when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, in the days of Herod the king, behold there came wise men from the East to Jerusalem, saying, where is he that is born king of the Jews. For we have seen his star in the East, and are come to worship him.* From this enquiry, Herod became uneasy in his mind. He supposed that Christ would be a competition for his kingdom. And according to St. Matthew, when Herod had *gathered all the chief Priests and Scribes of the people together, he demanded of them when Christ should be born. And they said unto him, in Bethlehem of Judea; for thus it is written by the Prophet; and thou Bethlehem, in the land of Juda, art not the least among the Princes of Juda; for out of thee shall come a governor that shall rule my people Israel.* Hence it appears, that Micah, by the spirit of Prophecy, not only pointed out the place in which Christ should be born, but the chief Priests and Scribes of the people, in the days of Herod, never doubted of the accuracy of the Prophets of prediction. The present situation of the Jews, so exactly described by Moses above three thousand years ago,‡ the destruction of the City and Temple of Jerusalem foretold by Christ,‖ in addition to a vast number of Predictions, many of which have been literally fulfilled, while others are daily fulfilling, must certainly be sufficient to silence obstinate gainsayers; and to convince them that the scriptures are the *Oracles* of God.

In ordinary cases that occur among men, Deists and Atheists are ready to acknowledge, that two or three reputable witnesses are sufficient to establish any reasonable fact. But only tell them, that you have received manifestations that alone can proceed from the Supreme Being, and they will turn from you with disgust, though they have never been able, from the most perfect acquaintance, to prove that you have in a single solitary instance given them cause to suspect your reputation for veracity, or your pretensions to rationality. In this our day, there are thousands of living witnesses in these United States, who *know* of a truth, that God reveals himself to man. They know for themselves, and they testify to the world, that he has revealed himself to *them*, in forgiving their past sins. Men, who are as far removed from Fanaticism as Deists are from consistency, assert *this* with holy boldness, and it is strange indeed, that it should be denied by any of those who acknowledge the *existence*, the *Power* and the *Benevolence* of a Supreme Being. Reason says, that a God of Infinite power and Infinite love, is able and willing to forgive repentant transgressions, and will write pardon on their hearts, while here upon Earth, if they diligently seek his mercy and favour.

The inimitable simplicity, or true sublimity of the style of the scriptures,—the Miracles that were wrought in the face of so many thousands,—the fulfilment of Prophecy in a variety of instances, in addition to the vast number of *sober*, *reputable*, and *virtuous* characters, who, at this day, testify that they have received Revelations from God, unite to prove, that, if after all these evidences, Infidels refuse to assent to the truth of the scriptures, *neither will they*, as Christ said, *be persuaded though one rose from the dead.* I return to Messrs. Palmer and Paine.

With respect to the *Age of Reason*, Mr. Paine must experience the mortification of being told, that it is getting into disrepute. Some time ago, a great number of these Pamphlets were thrown into a lumber-house in this city, when the Rats, without hesitation, took peaceable possession. And shopkeepers have wrapt up as much brown sugar and coffee in sheets of the *Age of Reason*, as would make no inconsiderable part of a freight for the National Ship that brought our author from France to this Land of Liberty.

In his *Age of Reason*, when speaking of an argument used by St. Paul relative to the doctrine of the resurrection, Paine says, it shews Paul to have been *a fool*. By this assertion, our author renders himself extremely ridiculous. Possessing, as Paul did, a vast fund of learning, favoured, as he was, with a particular Revelation from the Supreme Being, and inheriting from nature all the materials of the genius and the orator, he came forth into public life well qualified to promulgate, and to defend, the doctrines of our holy religion. Overwhelmed by a torment of oratory, the mind yields to the force of his eloquence, while gratitude for his services, constrains us to revere the name of that venerable Apostle. If the reader will pardon the writer when he makes a comparison, Paul had more genius than a whole nation of such men as the author of the *Age of Reason*. Had Paine been taken from the Luxembourg before the Tribunal of France, would it have entered into his head to make replies so suitable and so sensible as Paul made to his accusers? Frightened, as he probably would have been, almost out of his wits, he would have cut a very contemptible figure compared to the Apostle Paul. Agrippa, the king, on a certain occasion, declared publicly to Paul, that he had almost persuaded him to be a Christian. *Would to God*, says Paul, *that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost and altogether such as I am, except these Bonds.* This reply, with the sight of the Irons, which he probably held up to enforce it, was sufficient to seal the lips of his enemies. Mr. Palmer, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, has apostatized it is true, from the Christian religion, but we charitably hope, that he has as much common sense left as to see that Paine, in a similar situation, would be utterly incapable of making such an answer.

These self-important authors Palmer and Paine, are vain enough to conceit, that they are considered by the public as accomplished philosophers, and men of profound erudition. Hence, they suppose their writings can never be refuted. A ploughman that is capable of reading his Bible, and will attend to the directions that the Supreme Being bestows on all those who are *willing* to receive instruction, may shake to the centre that tottering edifice of Deistical absurdity, which Infidels reared on a sandy foundation, but cannot be supported by Palmer and Paine. This pair of pillars, are too feeble to bear up a superstructure which trembles at the sound of the gospel of peace, and will *sink*, of itself, under the weight of its own infamy.

The citizens of the United States have nothing to fear. The time will come, and is not perhaps far distant, when *all shall know the Lord, from the least to the greatest.* Then, the truth and the utility of Divine Revelation will be universally acknowledged, and all nature rejoice at man's emancipation. Then, the benign influence of the Christian Religion will be experienced by *all* Nations, and its Holy precepts extend to the farthest extremities of the habitable Earth.

Mr. Palmer complains, in his *Principles of Nature*, of persecution; while he has the effrontery to say, that the author of the Christian Religion *was an impostor and a murderer in principle.*§ If he is not one of that unfortunate class of beings who have *sinned* away their day of visitation, it will be the best thing Mr. Palmer can do, to gather up all his Books and commit them to the flames, as a standing evidence of the bitterness of his repentance, for the supereminent baseness, of which he was guilty, when he published to the world an assertion like this. LUCIUS.

Richmond, 26th Sept. 1803.

§ *Principles Na. Chap.* XXI. *page* 271, *second Ed.*

* *Psal.* 33.
† *Psal.* 104.
‡ *Deut.* XXVIII. 65.
‖ *Mathew* XXIV.

LATE FROM MARTINIQUE.

Captain Stevenson, of the pilot boat schooner Tryall, which arrived on Thursday at New-York, in 15 days from Martinique informs, that there were several British men of war round that island, who continued to blockade it closely, and prevented all American vessels from entering the ports, and detained all they could take coming out. The inhabitants expressed but little apprehension from an expected attack of the English, and had strongly fortified the place. Provisions were very high, notwithstanding they had enough in the island to last some time.

Philad. Gaz.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Auction, in Fredericksburg, opposite Mr. Herndon's Tavern, on Monday the 10th October next, (the day on which the "S[illegible]ling Stakes" are to be run for) the imported, elegant, thorough-bred, and renowned RUNNING HORSE.

MUFTI,

whose pedigree, performances, and excellence as a sire and fine foal-getter, is not to be excelled, if equalled, by any Horse in America.

The terms of sale will be one half Cash, and the other half payable in twelve months, the purchaser giving Bond therefor, with approved security.

MUFTI's Pedigree, Performances, &c. will be exhibited on the day of sale.

JOHN TAYLOE,
(For self & Co.)

Mount Airy, 22d Sept. 1803.

SAMUEL MYERS,

Offers for SALE the following Articles:

TICKLENBURGS.	GERMAN STEEL.
SHEETINGS.	TUMBLERS, in boxes.
BANDANNAS.	SCOTCH SNUFF.
WRITING PAPER.	PEPPER.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS.

A few pieces Flanders Duck.	Demijohns.
Linen Checks for Handkerchiefs.	Square Paving Stones.
Damask Table Cloths & Napkins.	A few butts Brandy,—hhds. Rum, & quarter casks SHERRY WINE.

October 1st, 1803. eo6w.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at T. NICOLSON's *Printing Office,*

The Good Old Virginia

ALMANAC,

For the Year 1804,

Containing a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

[illegible]r. 28th, 1803.

ADVERTISENENT.

I HEREBY forewarn all perfons from trading for two BONDS of mine given to Dennis Murphey, as I have a deed of truft on the land they point to. He has a plat of the land drawn by George Maffie. It is probable he may attempt to fell the land, and paſs my bonds to fecure the right, which cannot be had until I get fatisfaction for a Bond of his for one thouſand pounds, which I have in my poſſeſſion.

John Thomas, sen.

Louiſa county, Virginia, Auguſt 12, 1803. 3tp.

NOTICE is hereby given to the

creditors of JAMES THOMPSON, againſt whom a commiſſion of bankruptcy has been iſſued according to law, that the Commiſſioners and Aſſignees of his eſtate, will meet at their office in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 31ſt day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of his eſtate and effects; where thoſe creditors who have not proved their debts muſt come prepared, or they will be excluded the benefit of ſaid dividend.

SAMUEL MYERS, }
WILLIAM McKENZIE, } Aſſignees.

Richmond, 29th Sept. 1803. tdm.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt, executed by Paul Thilman to Benjamin Oliver, jun. and Patrick Anderſon, to ſecure Benjamin Toler on account of his ſecurityſhip for the ſaid Paul Thilman, as deputy under Thomas Tinſley, late ſheriff of Hanover county, will be offered for ſale at public auction for ready money, on Wedneſday the 26th day of October next, at Hanover courthouſe, it being court day, the

TRACT OF LAND

whereon the ſaid courthouſe ſtands, (ſubject to Mrs. Thilman's dower) containing by eſtimation about 530 acres, or ſo much thereof as will be ſufficient to pay and ſatisfy the ſaid Benjamin Toler, the following ſums of money, viz.—130l. with intereſt thereon from the 7th of July 1801; 10l. 13s. 2d. with intereſt from Hanover [illegible]; 18 dollars and 3 cents, with intereſt and coſts, together with any further ſum that may appear to be due the ſaid Benjamin Toler as ſecurity aforeſaid, with the coſts and charges of executing the ſaid deed of truſt.

The Trustees.

Hanover, Sept. 30, 1803. tds.

THE TRUSTEES OF

NEW-LONDON ACADEMY,

INFORM the public that a certain Mr. Monteith, a native of Pennſylvania, will ſuperintend the Academy the enſuing year, to commence the 10th of November next. He was engaged by Doctor Jennings in a late tour northward; and the Doctor ventures to ſay for him, that he comes forward a graduator of Jefferſon College with the title and degree of A. B.—that his moral reputation is without exception—that, as a ſcholar, he has three times ſucceſſively obtained the honorary premiums of the inſtitution. And from having ſpent an evening with him, and collected the opinions of his aſſociates, he ventures to conclude that Mr. Monteith is a man of polite addreſs and religious firmneſs.

They have furthermore engaged a very prudent old gentleman to act as ſteward, who with his lady are admirably well calculated to fulfil that office. They are very decent houſe-keepers and have no children.—The ſtudents however, will not be compelled to board with them, but ſuch as may prefer it, will be permitted to lodge in the neighbourhood.

James Callaway, *Pres't.*

Sept. 6th, 1803.

Patent Medicines.

A freſh ſupply is lately received, and for ſale at Wm. PRICHARD's Book-Store.

DOCTOR SOLOMON's

CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD.

THE celebrity and great efficacy of this Medicine is too well known to require a lengthy deſcription of its virtues. It ſtands unrivalled as a ſovereign relief in all delicate, weakly and relaxed conſtitutions, lowneſs of ſpirits, hypochondria, horrors, tremblings, weakneſs of ſight, loſs of memory, impaired vigour, nervous conſumptions, and the numberleſs ſymptoms of impaired and tottering conſtitutions, whether ariſing from a life of inactivity, intemperance, or inattention to health. It cheers, braces and invigorates the whole nervous ſyſtem, and gives new tone to all the vital functions, of which numberleſs inſtances can be vouched.

Doctor Solomon's ANTI-IMPETIGINES.

A moſt excellent and ſure remedy for land and ſea ſcurvy, rheumatic gout, ulcers, ſore legs, and all ſcrophulous eruptions. Great and various are the inſtances of the healing virtues of this ſpecific, in all diſorders originating in an impure ſtate of the blood.

Doctor Solomon's GUIDE TO HEALTH;

OR,

Advice to both Sexes—Price One Dollar.

This work, in a conciſe manner, recommends the moſt ſimple and efficacious remedies, with a proper mode of treatment, for the aſthma, loſs of appetite, barrenneſs, bilious complaints, conſumption, female diſeaſes, &c. &c.

Doctor Andrews's SPECIFIC LOTION FOR THE FACE.

This Medicine is a ſafe, certain and ſpeedy cure for pimples, blotches, freckles, ſun burns, ſhingles, ring worms, and all eruptions and humours of the face and ſkin.

INTERESTING!

☞ *To remove predisposition is equal to curing the disease.*

At this ſeaſon of the year, when crouded cities and irregular and various modes of living conſtitute an almoſt univerſal predispoſition to bilious, inflammatory, yellow and malignint fevers, it would greatly mitigate the prevalence of epidemical or poradic caſes of fever, if the citizens would generally attend to their healths by the frequent uſe of mild bilious purgatives, and avoid all thoſe circumſtances which excite a predispoſed habit into a general diſeaſe, ſuch as intemperate debauch, exceſſive fatigue, expoſure to alternate heats and colds, &c. Accordingly, the beſt Medicines ever yet diſcovered to anſwer the above indications, and to remove the firſt ſtages of fevers, as has been experienced for four years paſt in all the various cities and towns in the U. States, where yellow and other fevers have prevailed, is found to be

Dr. Lee's Patent New-London BILIOUS PILLS;

Prepared only by SAMUEL H. P. LEE, New-London—Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

Their good effects and virtues are particularly deſcribed in the bill of directions given with each box, and are too well known to need being inſerted here; the extenſive ſale, and increaſing demand from all parts of the United States and Weſt Indies, is a ſure proof of their ſuperior merits above all others; no family ſhould be a day without them, and if uſed once in eight or ten days, (which will occaſion no interruption in buſineſs) will preſerve health, and remove the cauſes of moſt common complaints which occur.

P. S. Purchaſers muſt be particular to aſk for "*Lee's New-London Bilious Pills.*" or they will be liable to be miſtaken in procuring the true genuine patent Pills

Alſo for ſale, AROMATIC PASTE, for teeth and gums.

☞ *In addition to the above Articles,* WILLIAM PRICHARD *has received a freſh ſupply of the following*

Patent Medicines---*viz.*

ATKINSON's Eſſence of Muſtard, which has the higheſt reputation for curing rheumatiſm, the palſy, gout, ſprains while ſwelling, &c.

Annodyne Eſſence for the *Head Ache.*

Ague and Fever Drops, for the cure of ague and remittent and intermittent fevers. Various are the inſtances of the great efficacy of theſe drops, when the Bark, and other Medicines, have failed. Not one in a hundred had to take more than one, and numbers only half a bottle.

Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared and made by Doctor Hunter.

Aqua Mellis, or Eſſence of Honey Water.

Bardwell's genuine Eye Powder.

Ditto Tooth Ache Drops.

Ditto animating Solar Tincture, for the cure of aſthma and conſumption.

Ditto Worm Lozenges.

Ditto Eſſence of the Woods, for the cure of ſcurvy, ſcrophula, ulcers, and all old ſores.

Beſt double diſtilled Lavender.

Chambaud's anti-aſthmatic Lozenges.

Dr. Hunter's Laxative Pills.

Specific Drops for deafneſs.

Scotch Ointment for the itch.

☞ At the above BOOK & STATIONARY STORE may always be found, all the *modern* productions of Europe and America, in all the branches of ſcience. The proprietor is monthly receiving new publications from abroad, and once more he aſſures his cuſtomers and his fellow citizens at large, that the Books and Stationary offered for ſale by him are at the loweſt terms or prices the ſame can be had at Philadelphia, New-York or Boſton.

Richmond, September 9th, 1803.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a PETITION will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, for ſelling the Glebe Land with the Slaves thereunto annexed, in the pariſh of Antrim, and county of Halifax, on certain conditions.

ALSO,

That another PETITION will be preſented for incorporating the Veſtry Men or Truſtees of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in ſaid pariſh of Antrim, and county of Halifax.

September 22. eaw4w.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A General Aſſortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now ſelling off at their uſual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. tf.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have just received the greater part of their London

GOODS,

By the ſhip Suffolk. Their full aſſortment will be made complete by the arrivals of the ſhips New-York from London, and Ritſon from Liverpool.

Richmond, September 13, 1803.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 12th day of October next, WILL BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of the subscriber.

ALL the remaining effects of James Thompſon, Bankrupt, conſiſting of a quantity of LAMP-BLACK in hhds. and about 180 lbs. of TURKEY COTTON. *ALSO—*

A lot of ground, containing four acres more or leſs, lying at the Bowling Green, commonly known by the name of Du-Val's Village *ALSO—*

Five half acre lots in the vicinity of Richmond, known and denoted by the ſurvey and plat made by Wm. G. Payne for Mr. Du-Val—and No. 66, 88, 89, 90, 91. The titles will be made, and ſix months credit allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

By order of the aſſignees.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

September 5th, 1803. eptds.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherſt county, on Horſley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINGANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherſt Court-Houſe to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable ſtand for a Country Store, with a framed houſe for that purpoſe, entirely new, and ſufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above ſtairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under pinned with brick, alſo a lumber houſe ſixteen feet ſquare, with a cellar of its full ſize walled up with ſtone. There is alſo a Taylor's and Saddler's ſhop, and other out houſes; likewiſe a tolerable good dwelling houſe with three rooms below, and two above ſtairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houſes within a mile of the ſtore, ſuitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about twenty five acres cleared; all of which is freſh, and in good order for cultivation. It has alſo the advantage of being only ſeven miles from Bedford, where there is an inſpection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is preſumed no perſon will be inclined to purchaſe the above without viewing the premiſes, they will be ſhewn by Meſſrs. Dallaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Winganton, and fully empowered to make a ſale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as alſo on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf.

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who ſays he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about ſix feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamſburg, 20th July, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the matter of HOOPER & TOLER, Bankrupts.

THE Commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by a commiſſion of bankruptcy awarded and iſſued, and now in proſecution againſt Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, Merchants of the city of Richmond, trading under the firm of Hooper and Toler, intend to meet on Saturday, 29th day of October next, at their office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid Bankrupts, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the ſaid commiſſion, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

William Temple,
Marcus Elcan, } Aſſignees.

Richmond, Auguſt 26, 1803.

N. B. The aſſignees have got in their poſſeſſion the Books, Bonds, &c. belonging to the eſtate of Hooper and Toler, and requeſt all thoſe indebted to ſaid concern to come forward & diſcharge their reſpective balances—or ſuits will without regard to perſons, be inſtituted.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June laſt, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertſon, of Manchester. She is a tall, ſpare, black Girl, about twenty years old, ſtoops much, has very ſhort knotty hair, which ſhe attempts to make longer by platting; her noſe turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable ſhe is harbored.—She is a good ſemſtreſs.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure her in Jail ſo that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

☞ I INTEND to leave the State immediately, and to return in the courſe of two or three months.

ROBERT MEANS.

September the 14th 1803.

Claret

FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received a Conſignment of excellent CLARET, in *Caſes*, containing 12 bottles each, which will be ſold low for *Caſh*, or *Country Produce*, at market rates.

ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, July 21ſt, 1803.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaiſter, which will be ſold low, and a conſiderable deduction made to thoſe who purchaſe by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

Auguſt 12, 1803. 6mhs.

To Rent,

And immediate possession given,

THE Upper APARTMENT of the HOUSE occupied by the ſubſcribers on the Main ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office. PRICE & SANDIDGE.

Richmond, 9th Sept. 1803. tf.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a PETITION preſented to the next General Aſſembly for a law to paſs to authorize John Burgett to build Locks from his Mill Race to Deep Water on Dan River, below his Mill, and to enable him to take toll for the paſſage of boats when done.

Auguſt 27, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND ready for delivery, a BOOK, containing 304 pages of the choiceſt HYMNS and SPIRITUAL SONGS now extant. The Hymns are ſelected from the moſt approved authors, and adapted to the different modes of Divine Worſhip. The Spiritual Songs contained in our late publication are comprized in this; alſo, a number entirely *new*, together with ſome ſelected from pamphlets lately publiſhed in *North and South Carolina*, and in *Baltimore*. The whole have been carefully revited and corrected by the Rev. JOHN COURTNEY, of the city of Richmond.—Purchaſers will find the price of this book much lower than any work of the kind heretofore publiſhed.

Copies of the above books may be obtained from the Rev. Mr. Courtney, from Mr. W. Potter, Bookbinder, and from either of the publiſhers.

John Dixon.
John Courtney, Jr.

Richmond, July 20, 1803.

Bedford county, September 10, 1803.

SIRS,

Pleaſe to take notice, that at the ſtore of Mr. Samuel Read in this county, on the 12th day of November next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and four in the afternoon, I propoſe to take the depoſitions of Mr. Andrew Donald, Mr. Caleb Tate and Mr. Juſtinian Wills, as witneſſes. That on the 16th day of the ſame month, between the ſame hours, at the Houſe of Mr. Moſes Tredway in [redacted] county, I propoſe to take the depoſitions of Col. Richard Crump and Mr. John Archer, as witneſſes. And that at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Richmond, on the 19th and 21ſt days of the ſame month, between the ſame hours, I propoſe to take the depoſitions of Mr. William Marſhal and others as witneſſes. All in the ſuit, which is now depending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Diſtrict of Virginia, wherein you are Adminiſtrators and Repreſentatives of the Plaintiffs, and I am Defendant.

I am,
Your Humble Servt.
JAMES CALLAWAY,
One of the Defendants, in the ſuit, Dobſon, Datters and Walker, vs. Trents and Callaway.

Meſſrs. Matthew Dobſon and Joſhua Dobſon, Adminiſtrators of John Dobſon Deceaſed }

Wants Employment.

A PERSON who teaches the Engliſh Language grammatically, together with Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Hiſtory, &c. He will either engage in a private family, or in a neighborhood where a tolerable good ſchool can be made up.—For further particulars enquire of the Printer hereof, or of Mr. *William Pasteur* of Columbia.

September 13, 1803. 3w.

Wanted immediately at the Eagle Tavern,

TWO MEN COOKS, two HOUSE WAITERS, and a WOMAN that has been accuſtomed to WASHING and IRONING. I will either purchaſe or hire ſuch ſervants, and give a generous price for them, provided they are well recommended.

Esme Smock.

Sept. 27, 1803.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that the Court of Huſtings for the City of Richmond, will on the ſecond monday in October next, (that being the next ſeſſion of the ſaid Court,) proceed to elect one fit and proper perſon to act as a conſtable with the ſaid City: at which time all candidates for the ſaid appointment will give their perſonal attendance at the Court-houſe of the City aforeſaid.

The Court will require the reſidence of the perſon then appointed, to be in the *Rocketts Diſtrict.*

By order of Court,

Andrew Stevenson.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

AS a Clerk, a perſon tolerably well acquainted with book keeping. He would have no objection to attending a ſtore. Unqueſtionable recommendations can be produced. A line addreſſed to J. G. and left at this office will be duly attended to.

Sept. 22.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Virginia Justice,

For Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THAT a PETITION will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly for an act of that honorable body, authorizing the citizens of Richmond, by Lottery, to raiſe the ſum of 2000 dollars, for the purpoſe of repairing the Main-ſtreet from the end of Harris's Lot, oppoſite the Light Houſe, to the extremity of the ſtreet weſtwardly.

Richmond, Sept. 16, 1803.

JAMES FISHER,

Is just receiving from New-York and Philadephia,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

IN HIS LINE—VIZ.

China coffee & tea cups,
Dining ſetts of 179 ps.
A few ſix quart bowls,
Gunpowder tea in canniſters of 3lb. &c.
Boxes of 8½lb. alſo by the ſingle lb.
Young hyſon of the firſt quality,
Pepper and allſpice in bags from 10 to 100 lb.
Ginger, ground & race,
Copperas, allum, brimſtone and madder, in ſmall kegs,
Patent ſhot, from 3 to 10,
Freſh cloves, nutmegs, mace, cinamon, &c.
Citron,
Vaſe lamps, with braſs mountiug,
Turkey cotton yarn,
Liquor caſes with gilt & ground ſtoppers,
Beſt Spaniſh indigo,
Cut decanters, wine glaſſes, tumblers & ſalts,
Plain quart, pint, & half pint decanters,
Green coffee in hhds. & barrels,
Loaf and brown ſugar in do.
Chocolate of Caldwell, Frasure & Co. manufacture,
Engliſh muſtard in ſmall boxes of 6 doz.
Scotch barley in kegs,
Merry Andrew & Henry the 8th playing cards.
Port, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe and Liſbon wines.

Alſo—a few half pipes of genuine Madeira, warranted four years old. Writing and wrapping paper.—A few bales of white Oſenburgs, with a number of other articles which will be ſold on the loweſt terms for *Caſh, Country Produce*, or good acceptance in town, at 60 days.

Richmond, September 23, 1803.

25 Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Goochland county, a very Negro Man named SAM, who calls himſelf SAMUEL COMER, of a yellowiſh complexion, about 24 or 25 years old, low but ſtout made, one of his upper foreteeth out—his dreſs chiefly Virginia cloth, with a green durants ſhort coat.—He can read, and write ſo as to be underſtood ſome words; he will endeavor to paſs for a free man, and may procure a paſs for that purpoſe. I expect he will alter his name and dreſs.

The ſaid Sam run from me 2 or 3 years ago, and was employed, as he ſaid, by one Bell in Richmond, when he left his ſervice he was taken up by the guard and put in priſon, from which I got him—It is uncertain which courſe he will go now, but I expect up or down James River. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave and delivers him to me, or confines him in jail ſo that I get him again ſhall receive the above reward EDWARD COX.

September 16, 1803. 3w.

SAMUEL BRADDICK,

HAVING declined buſineſs in Richmond for the purpoſe of commencing one in partnerſhip with *WILLIAM SKIPWITH*, at the Cumberland Mills in Cumberland county, and Farmville, Prince Edward county, ſolicits the favor of all thoſe who are indebted to him, to come forward and cloſe their accounts, or he will be driven to the neceſſity of employing an attorney. His counting room is over the ſtore he lately occupied.

*Richmond, Septem*ber 8th, 1803.

Winchester Jockey Club Races.

THE Winchester Jockey Club Races will commence on Wedneſday the 26th day of October next, and continue four days, viz.

Firſt day the Jockey Club Purſe of Four Hundred dollars, four mile heats, free for members only,

Second day, the Jockey Club Purſe of One Hundred and Fifty dollars, three mile heats, free for members only.

Third day, a Purſe of One Hundred dollars, two mile heats, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, the running horſes of the two firſt days excepted—Entrance ten dollars.

Weight for the above days agreeable to the rules of the Club.

Fourth Day, a Sweepſtakes, by laſt ſpring's three years old colts and fillies (to carry 90lbs. wt.) two mile heats—Entrance twenty five dollars, Entries to be made by letter or perſonal application to the ſubſcriber.

In the afternoon of each day a Saddle and Bridle will be hung up to be run for by ſaddle horſes—Entrance Five dollars.

On the day of each race the following tolls will be required at the gate—Every four wheel carriage one dollar; every two wheel carriage, three ſhillings; every perſon one ſhilling and ſixpence; footmen gratis.

For terms of keeping a Booth, or Booths on the ground application to be made to the ſubſcriber.

HENRY BUSH.
Secretary to the Club.

Auguſt 30 1803. 4tp.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, I will be ſold on the premiſes in the city of Richmond on Thurſday the 20th of October next, all that

TENEMENT

belonging to the eſtate of John McKeand, deceaſed, whereon Robert Pollard, eſq. lately lived, and at preſent in the occupation of Mr. Robert Brooke.

This property is peculiarly valuable, not only on account of its preſent convenience for a private family, but on account of its locality, having 150 feet front on the Croſs-ſtreet leading from the Eagle Tavern to the Baſin, and 180 feet on the back ſtreet leading from the Baſin to Mayo's Bridge. I will be ſold all together, or in lots, as may be agreed on. One half of the purchaſe money will be expected in *caſh*, and ſix months credit will be given for the balance, on the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to

The Trustees.

September 18, 1803. 2w.